Hon. Secretary of State

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1825. [NO. 264.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
	2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	60
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners' Show Bottles, & preserving do.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT,
N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets,
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

More Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

An Apprentice

TO the *Coach-Making* business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L. LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

National Politics.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

To the people of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke, in Kentucky.

[CONTINUED.]

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the Presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make was as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the house, from the colleges. Gen. Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what weight? If the constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall *choose*, immediately, by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the house; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment. The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the house, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the house. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different, but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it. There are certain states, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicate their wish that he should be the President. Their votes amount in number to 99, out of the 261 electoral votes of the whole Union. These 99 do not, and cannot, of themselves, make the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine and instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The states, therefore, who gave those 99 votes may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed *their* representatives in the house, to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a President. But most clearly, the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the states which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted. And yet, the argument combatted, requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are 24 communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them, is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard, and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of 99 out of 261 electors, is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested a different will. To give it such controling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed to all and to each of them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the house was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been [illegible] by the amount of the plurality. As between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that, upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

With these views of the relative state of the vote with which the three returned candidates entered the house, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the house, with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong, though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only, consulted. It appears to me, that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature, which would have deserved examination, if, happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months; and although I am aware that his actual condition, was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope, will recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the executive administration of this great republic, on the doubtful contigency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted. Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the western states, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract, in the house, the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and possibly, to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me then, that, sooner or later, we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson; and I thought that, the earlier we got there, the better for the country, and for the house.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism, and magnanimity displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of Gen. Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it, if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall nevertheless speak of him as becomes me, with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate, and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But, to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a STATESMAN. An individual may be a gallant and successful General, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and doubtless, the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate, would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadds that indispensable requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation, to the Chief Magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualification. I only intend to say, that whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualifications be *only* military, that is an objection, and I think, a decisive objection to his election. If Gen. Jackson has exhibited, either in the councils of the Union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful as it is unnecessary, to recapitulate some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment, if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper, and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary person, united, a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and throughout his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely characterize any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was, with profound respect to the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope to do no injustice to Gen. Jackson, when I say, that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both civil government and military command, which contemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding as yet, only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards Gen. Jackson, for his military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controled, it appeared to me by reason, and discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be, when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, General Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation, where neither his fame nor the public interest would be advanced. Gen. Jackson himself, would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby, for the Department of War, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this department. I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion of Gen. Jackson, in reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Gov. Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of Secretary of War, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were, of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a President of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent; and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly, there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry; but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a President, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to this competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious; he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw, in his election, the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

A collateral consideration of much weight, was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it, during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said: "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed, in our common exertions, to secure his election. Now, among those returned, we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice, to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbor and friend?

I considered, with the greatest respect, the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other state in the Union, was left by its Legislature entirely free to examine the pretensions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiased judgment, the General Assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose, and to request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request, emanating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you, and to the country. But, after full and anxious considerations, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties, to conform to the request of the General Assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the General. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people.

(To be continued.)

Matters & Things.

FROM THE JACKSON (TENN.) GAZETTE.

Some time in last March, in the county of Fayette, as the daughter of Mr. John Jarman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sun-rise from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coonts, who lived in the neighborhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which after keeping in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her, and sprung upon her, and seized her by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which, having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disabled. The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference, was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up, and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Coontses, who flew to the scene of action, and with clubs soon put to death the panther, and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey; but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

Welwood Hislop, merchant, of Jamaica, has solicited from the government of Colombia, the exclusive privilege of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in that part which he may deem most expedient, whether in the Isthmus of [illegible] by means of a canal or rail-way; on the following conditions:

1st. That the benefit of the privilege shall be granted him for twenty-one years.

2d. That he be allowed to levy a duty on all descriptions of goods transported by the said canal or rail way; for the conveyance whereof, he is to be permitted to have the necessary boats, cutters, or carts.

3d. That he be allowed one year to commence the undertaking.

4th. The applicant offers, in case his proposal be granted, to transport, free of expense, from one ocean to the other, all property belonging to the State.

This application has been promulgated, by order of the Colombian executive power, in the official Gazette of Bogota, "in order that such persons as may choose to offer *better terms*, may do so within a period of *twenty* days." *Nat. Gaz.*

TO PRESERVE GAME.

When fresh killed, observe to put tow into the mouth and upon any wound they may have received, to prevent the feathers being soiled, and then wrap it smooth at full length in paper, and pack it close in a box. If it be sent from a great distance, the entrails should be extracted, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in rum or other spirits.

The following mixture is proper for the preservation of animals: one pound of salt, four ounces of alum, and two ounces of pepper, powdered together.

German method of making Elm and Maple Wood resemble MAHOGANY.

Having very smoothly planed whatever boards of the elm or maple tree, are intended for the purpose of appearing like mahogany, wash them well with a little aqua fortis diluted with common water; then take a few drachms of dragon's blood, according to the quantity which may be wanted in the whole, with half as much alkenet root, and a quarter of as much aloes, and digest these ingredients in four ounces of proof spirits to every drachm of the dragon's blood; as soon as the boards are dry, varnish them over with this tincture, by means of a sponge or soft painter's brush; and they will, it is said, ever after, so wear the appearance of mahogany as to deceive the eye of any indifferent observer.

TO SOFTEN IVORY AND BONES.

Take sage, and boil it in strong vinegar, strain the decoction through a piece of close cloth; and when you have a mind to soften bones or ivory, steep them in this liquor, and the longer they remain in it, the softer they will grow.

CATERPILLARS.

A friend of ours informs us that the readiest way of destroying these mischievous insects is, by firing a small charge of gunpowder into their nests, between the hours of 11 and 12, at which time they are all in. In this way a large orchard may be cleared of them in a short time, and thereby much fruit may be preserved.

Worcester Spy.

BOLIVAR.

The Baltimore American remarks that Bolivar probably never read Shakspeare in his life—but if any one had cited the following passage from the bard when the Allied Powers offered to his acceptance the crown, would he not have felt the full force of the sentiment:

"And sell the mighty meed of our large honors,
"For so much trash as can be grasped thus."

Another passage from the same poet and the same drama would not have been less applicable to the tranaction.

"You all did see, that on the Lupercal,
"I thrice *presented him a kingly crown,*
"*Which he did thrice refuse.*"

We apprehended, however, that the editor of the American is mistaken in supposing that Bolivar never read Shakspear. If our impressions are correct he was educated in Europe, and is a gentleman of liberal attainments. Shakspeare is read by all nations; and the Liberator may not improbably have witnessed the representation of some of his plays at Lima. A distinguished citizen of Peru once informed us, that the Theatre at the capital of that country is in many respects superior to the Park Theatre of New York, particularly in music, scenery and dresses. The mind is prone to consider the South American nations barbarous, because they have been enslaved.

From a newspaper now before us, containing a sketch of the life of Bolivar, we extract the following paragraph in evidence of his liberal education:

The celebrated defender of South American Independence, was born at Caraccas, in 1785, and is of a noble and extremely rich family. He was sent at an early period to Spain, to be educated, and when he had completed his studies, he went to Paris, where he was much noticed for his talents and learning in all the best societies in the capital. At Paris he was a constant attendant on all the public lectures. He contracted an intimacy with Humboldt and Boupland, travelled with them for some time, and successively visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a large part of Germany, to make himself acquainted with their customs, and the character of man.

We will only add, that his proclamations uniformly evince unusual talent. His address to the army, after the battle of Ayacucho, would not do discredit to the pen of Napoleon: What, for instance, can be more concisely, more forcibly, or more beautifully expressed, than the following: "South America is covered with the trophies of your valour: but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, rears her head above them all." *Albany Dem.*

THE GRAVE YARD.

"Low lies the head, and still the tongue
Of those who fought, and spake, and sung."

I never shun a grave yard: the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires is grateful, rather than disagreeable to me. It gives me no pain to travel on the green roof of the dark mansion, whose chambers I must soon occupy; I often wander from choice, to a place where there is neither solitude nor society. Something human is there—but the folly, the vanities, the pretentions, the pride of humanity is gone. Men are there, but their passions are hushed and their spirits are still—malevolence has lost its powers of harming—appetite is sated—ambition lies low, and lust is cold—anger has done raging, all disputes have ended, all revelry is over, the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the darkest sins are deeply confined by the thickly piled clods of the valley: vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the trump of the Archangel and the voice of GOD.

A poor laborer in England having been obliged to undergo the operation of having his leg cut off, was charged sixteen pence by the sexton for burying it. The poor fellow applied to the Rector for redress, who told him he could not relieve him that time; but that he should certainly deduct it from the sexton's fees when the rest of his body was to be buried.

[This must have been cold comfort to the laborer.]

A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposit to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, *whilst your hand's in.*"

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

THE NATIVE GRAPE.

At the time that Grapes get ripe, we should search the woods in order to find out those vines which produce the largest and finest flavored grapes, and in the greatest abundance. Such vines should be marked, and at the proper time should be transplanted.

By adopting this plan, we shall be enabled to make plenty of wholesome, excellent vine at home, for our domestic use, instead of buying at an extravagant price foreign made wines, which are adulterated with materials prejudicial to health. Mr. Joseph Cooper, of N. J. gives the preference to the native grape vine, as they are proof against the hardest winters, grow spontaneously in every part of the country, and are so various in kind and quality, that every person may be furnished with vines that produced the most and best fruit in their neighborhood, by which means they will get such as is adapted to their soil and climate.

Grape vines may be raised either from the seed, from layers, from cuttings, or by grafting. Mr. Cooper's method of making wine is as follows;

Wine.—Let the grapes hang on the vines until they are fully ripe; then gather the bunches when they are dry or free from moisture; throw away the rotten ones, if any; open the cider mill so as not to mash the stems or seeds; put the pummice in a strong linen cloth, and press it well—then take off the pummice, add some water to it, and after it has soaked awhile press it again.

Nice white Havanna sugar may be added before or after the fermentation: Mr. Cooper seems to prefer the latter. To each cask of 32 gallons of wine, add seventeen pounds of sugar, and one-eighth of Apple brandy. Burn sulphur matches in the cask which contains two or three gallons of the wine, stop the cask, shake it well to incorporate the sulphur, then fill the cask and bung it up, melting wax over the bung,

Mr. M'Mahon does not use brandy or sugar in making wine; neither does he make use of isinglass in refining or clarifying; but uses in its stead, whites of eggs beaten up and mixed with new milk. J.

SUNFLOWER.

The seed of the tall annual sunflower, it is said, yields an oil as sweet and as fine as any imported from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn with but little expense, and with the advantages, that it can be obtained at any time quite soft, bland, and fresh. The seed, also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired, unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

MANCHESTER.

There are about *thirty thousand* power looms in the district immediately surrounding Manchester, England; which give employment and subsistence to more than *two hundred thousand* persons! and these 200,000, on account of materials used, and food, &c. consumed, *directly* employ at least as many persons more.

TO DESTROY RATS OR MICE.

Mix flour of malt with some butter; add thereto a drop or two of oil of anniseed; make it up into balls, and bait your traps therewith. If you have thousands, by this means you may take them all.

FROM THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

SQUIRREL HUNT.

The citizens in the fork of Black River near Sumterville, S. C. hunted for a barbacue, &c. The scalps were counted on the 7th inst. when 5570 scalps were produced, there was twenty hunters on a side, and hunted three days. The winning side had 2844, the opposite 2726. One man did not hunt who was on this side. Now allow a quart of Corn saved to each Squirrel, which is a low calculation, and 174 bushels have been saved in three days to our neighbourhood. OLD RIFLE.

FROM DEGRAND'S BOSTON REPORT.

An application has been made, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for an act of Incorporation for a *Guarantee Company*, for the purpose of Insuring against the *Risk of Failures.*

JUNE 28, 1825.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Mr. Editor: I ask of you the favor to publish in your paper, the following communication, the history of which is briefly as follows: Some weeks ago, a piece appeared in the Western Carolinian, signed "*A Native*," in which the public services of *Nathaniel Macon* were brought under examination, but in terms and language altogether decent and respectful. "A Native" was replied to in the Raleigh Register, by a writer who assumed the signature of "*One of the People.*" This latter writer seemed less disposed to vindicate Mr. Macon, than to drag in and traduce the name of another individual having nothing to do with the business, and knowing nothing of it. In short, the piece was of such a character as to require a notice from the pen of "A Native," or some other person. With this view, the following communication was sent to the Register; but the *impartial* Editors of that *impartial* paper, refused to publish it. It is now published in order that your readers may judge of the manner in which the *Raleigh Register* is conducted. Its columns are open to the most violent and scandalous pieces on one side of the question, but closed to every thing from the other side. Is this fair? Is it the course that a public Journal should pursue which wishes to acquire the character of fair dealing? After having published the intemperate piece signed "One of the People," on what grounds of propriety, could Mr. Gales refuse to give place to an answer, expressed in [illegible] Let the impartial reader judge for himself. A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Gales & Son: In your paper of the 3d instant, I notice a communication signed "One of the People;" the character and language of which are not justified by the contents of "A Native," to which it purports to be an answer. Whether "A Native" is to blame or otherwise, for his communication, is not my purpose at present to inquire; but in either case the language of an anonymous writer cannot excuse the illiberal, unfeeling, and unfounded aspersions made by "One of the People" on "a late Senator," unless it was certainly known that he had written, or was accessary to, the publication of "A Native." The truth is otherwise; the person alluded to, as "a late Senator," had nothing to do with "A Native"—perhaps never read it; and has no knowledge of the author. The writer of "A Native" shows no other sympathy with him, than a slight allusion, in a passing remark. This being the fact, the hypothesis on which "One of the People" calculates his illiberal reflections, at once falls to the ground.

"One of the People" shows that he has more zeal than discretion, though he may promise himself favour in a certain quarter, for his defence of Mr. Macon. As, however, he has thus volunteered to maintain the greatness and purity of that gentleman, and to put down all who even dare to whisper a doubt of his infallibility, it yet remains to be seen whether he is adequate to the undertaking. His first assay does not solve the problem. In the mean time, Messrs. Editors, I ask of you to republish, in the Register, the piece signed "A Native," in order that your readers may see for themselves, and judge whether the language of that piece justifies the terms and expressions used by "One of the People." It is not the least ridiculous parts of the writer under question, that he tries to drag in the late Presidential election; and pretends to see the character and views of "A Native"—plainly intimating that he is one of those "choice spirits who cried out for Jackson to favor the success of Adams." No other than one with a perturbed imagination believes that any such persons ever existed in North Carolina. But if there be any such, the "Native" is not one of them. He is what his signature indicates—"A Native" of the State; not alien to its soil, its honor, or its interest; and, on the subject of the late Presidential contest, he was a zealous and uniform advocate for the election of W. H. Crawford. "One of the People" will not find it as easy as he imagines to call in to his aid, the Presidential question. If he wishes to write further, he must take up the subject on its own merits, and stand or fall by it.

Whether I shall address you again, depends on a circumstance connected with "A Native." If he, with manliness, pursues his subject, and with spirit repels the aspersion of your correspondent, "One of the People," I shall not resume my pen; but if he shrinks from the contest began by him, then I shall ask the use of your columns for a few further remarks. ANOTHER "NATIVE."

At the last Races over the Union Course, on Long Island, the mare *Vanity* was beaten by another named *Modesty*. This circumstance produced the following neat play upon words, at the Jocky Club Dinner:

"*The Union Course.*—It has given a moral lesson to the world—where *Vanity* is left behind, and *Modesty* wins the race."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Editor: I have attentively read the remarks of your correspondent "Metretes;" and would respectfully suggest the propriety of letting this business pass, sub silentio, until the meeting of the next State and National Legislatures. An act of Congress, establishing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the United States, could be easily passed; or, if this should not be done, our Legislature could pass an act to establish a uniform system throughout this State. It is a matter of indifference whether the bushel measure contains 2140, 2150 or 2200 cubic inches; it is only necessary that it should be uniform throughout the state. ALPHA.

June 19th, 1825.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The following is a list of the young Gentlemen who graduated at the late Commencement of our University:

Charles E. Alexander, Mecklenburg, Va. Elam Alexander, Mecklenburg, N. C. Albert V. Allen, Newbern: Walter Alves, Kentucky: Wm. E. Anderson, Hillsborough: Isaac Baker, Brunswick, N. C. Allen J. Barbee, Orange; William J. Bingham, do. William Boylan, Raleigh: Jas. C. Bruce, Halifax: Jesse Carter, Caswell: John D. Clancy, Hillsborough: Richard S. Clinton, do. Washington Donnell, Guilford: John M. Gee, Halifax: Milo A. Giles, Salisbury: Ralph Gorrell, Guilford: Livingston Harris, Mecklenburg, N. C. Frederick W. Harrison, Northanpton: Johnathan Wake: William H. Hodge, Edgecomb: Samuel L. Holt, Orange: Benjamin S. Long, Halifax? James Martin, Alabama: Jas. Moore do. Columbus Morrison, Cabarrus: James E. Morrison, do. Thomas Pipkin, Hertford; Marshall Polk, Tennessee: Samuel Popelston, Edenton: Thomas Riddle, Chatham: William H. Seawell, Raleigh: David W. Sims, Halifax, Va: John W. Watters, Brunswick: Burwel B. Wilkes, Brunswick, Va: William A. F. X. Wright, Wilmington: William B. Wright, Duplin: John J. Wyche, Granville. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. John H. Eaton, U. S senator from Tennessee; William E. Bailey, South Carolina; and Dr. Rufus Haywood, of Raleigh; all alumni of our University.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

LETTER FROM GREECE.

Mr. Miller, in his last letter, dated January 14, gives it as his real opinion that the Greeks will be free, and assigns these reasons:

1 Amidst all the distress (and greater, I am persuaded, never existed in any country) it is the general response, not of the men only, but of the women and children, that they will all die, before they will again come under the power of the Turks. If the enemy were at a distance, I should not take much notice of such expressions, but as they are only about twenty miles off, it is a strong evidence of the determination of the Greeks.

2. The aversion which the Greeks have to the Franks, (i. e. Europeans) will never permit them to receive a king from the powers of Europe.

3. The gradual strength, which government is daily gaining over those Greeks, who, though not exactly in favor of a monarchy, are nevertheless seeking their own rather than the public good.

The fourth reason is, the order and regularity with which the Congress of Western Greece was held at Anapolis, December 16, 1824. I was present at the congress. It was composed of the principal inhabitants and generals of the several districts, and held its session for ten days, during which time, all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six month had not received either rations, clothes or money. There were 2000 soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders; yet there was no riot or disturbance, and the Congress, for its order and regularity, would have done honor to any nation.

It is a mistaken idea that is prevalent in America in regard to the profligacy of the Greeks. I have been for ten days amidst 2000 soldiers, and I have never seen one of them drunk; nor indeed have I seen one drunken man in Greece. The beauty, modesty, simplicity and virtue of the females, are, I am sure, without a parallel in any quarter of the world.

It is said that an officer of high rank in the service of the Greek Government is now engaged at New-York in building one or more frigates for the use of that government. It is understood that the construction of the vessels is superintended by an officer high in our service. There is also in progress in New-York in the yard of Mr. Eckford, one of the largest and best built vessels ever known in the U. States.

Cheap Butter.—The papers state, that Butter is sold at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, at *five cents* a pound!

CONVENTION.

At the annual meeting of the Convention committee for the county of Mecklenburg, in the town of Charlotte, on the 25th of May, 1825, a preamble, and the following Resolutions, were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the period has arrived, when the people of North-Carolina, and particularly those in the western part of the state, should adopt efficient measures to call a Convention, and endeavor to carry into effect of the project of a constitution agreed upon by the delegates convened at Raleigh, in the fall of 1823.

Resolved, That we consider it again expedient to endeavor to take the voice of the people at our next August elections, whether they are for Convention or no Convention; and that it be recommended to the several county committees to appoint one magistrate and two free-holders, at each place of election, to take in the votes; and that the sheriff give notice that such a poll will be opened.

Resolved, That if, on taking the voice of the people, it should clearly appear that a majority are for Convention, publication thereof shall be made in the newspapers, and the returning officers in the several counties shall make report to the central committee at Salisbury.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each county to appoint a committee, consisting of three, and that the committee of Rowan be considered the central committee: that so soon as the voice of the people is taken, and publication thereof made, one delegate from each county shall be appointed by the respective county such time as the central committee shall appoint, with full power to adopt such measures and make such arrangements as may be judged necessary for the speedy accomplishment of our object

Resolved, That we will never cease to complain of the grievances under which we labor, until they are redressed, and our rights established on a permanent basis; and that we will hold meetings annually, or oftener, if necessary, and will heartily join our western brethren, and hope they will co-operate with us, in all fair and honorable means to obtain an amendment of the constitution.

Resolved, That the captains of the several militia and volunteer companies, be requested to have two men appointed out of each company, to meet in county committee in Charlotte, at the call of the chairman for the ensuing year.

HUGH PARKS, *Chairman.*
ISAAC FRAZER, *Secretary.*

THE CREEK INDIANS.

We find in the Milledgeville papers, an important Message from Governor Troup, to the Georgia Legislature, in relation to the late disturbances amongst the Creek Indians, occasioned by the arrival of Major Andrews at Milledgeville, as Special Agent of the United States, bearing dispatches from the Secretary of War, to enquire into the conflicting differences existing amongst these people and with the Governor of the State and the Agent of the United States.

General Gaines attends also in his military character; and he and Major Andrews were to hold a talk with the hostile part of the Nation, at Broken Arrow, on the 14th of this month; and on the 20th, with the other party; and the result of these conferences and investigations is to be communicated to the President; after which, such steps will be taken, as the circumstances of the case require.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 7.

We understand that hostiles intentions have been manifested by the Indians opposite the counties of *Dooly* and *Early*. Considerable alarm prevails among the white inhabitants. They had collected together, and were about building a fort in Early county. Despatches were received by the Governor yesterday by express—They were laid before the Legislature immediately, and referred to the committee on the State of the Republic. A report from the committee was expected to be laid before the Legislature at 5 o'clock. *Journal.*

ELIZABETH CITY (N. C.) JUNE 11.

This season has been uncommonly fatal, the most aged amongst us, have never known such a storm in June, and the youngest may not live to see such another.

The corn very much injured, in many instances it is literally blown to pieces, much of it never can recover; the cotton crop is still worse, whole fields in some cases is so entirely killed that the owners have been obliged to replant it almost entire; some have ploughed it up and planted corn. We cannot but regret the failure of the cotton crop, more particularly, as this is the first attempt with most of the planters in this part of the state, to grow that valuable stable.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has appropriated $1000 towards the erection of a Monument at Mount Vernon, over the remains of Gen. WASHINGTON. With the appropriations of other Grand Lodges, this latter makes $4,300. It is calculated $10,000 will be sufficient to complete the work.

Salisbury:

JUNE 28, 1825.

Erratum.—A typographical error escaped us in the article relative to the "Gold speculation," contained in our last paper. In the latter part of the article, for "lawyers," the reader will please substitute *buyers.*

INGENIOUS VILLAINY.

Two brothers from the county of Stokes, Edward and Thompson Slaughter, were returning from South-Carolina, and being out of cash, they fell upon the following expedient to supply their wants: Ned, who has a remarkably curled head of hair, and a flat nose, was painted black, and swapped by his brother to a gentleman near the South Carolina line, for a little negro boy, getting in the exchange a sum of money: Thompson moved on his journey, and Ned remained with his new master a day or so; he then, to use his own words, "washed out, and came on." This affair came to light by the confession of Ned, who became displeased with his brother for engrossing the whole spoil, and let the matter out. It is understood that they have left the country, and gone into Virginia. It is well that the public should guard against these fellows, as they are great scoundrels. Thompson is strong built, fair skinned, dark hair, with good teeth: he lisps in speaking. Ned is also a stout frame, with a dark skin, flat nose and dark curled head, and without much blacking might personate a negro: he also lisps in speaking. It is said that he has several times been sold by his brother—remaining two or three days to let his brother escape, ing out." [COMMUNICATED.

"ANOTHER NATIVE."

At the request of a correspondent, we publish in this week's paper a communication signed "Another Native," which was originally sent to the Raleigh Register, but denied a place in that paper. The rule which we have uniformly observed, on occasions of this kind, is to let both sides of the question be heard. If we open our columns to one side, we cannot close them to the other, though what is said may be averse to our own opinion. It is true, that in a few instances we have been reduced to the necessity of rejecting the productions of some of our correspondents—but never on the plea that the sentiments therein expressed differed from our own. Even in the greatest heat of the late Presidential contest, our columns were open to all sides, only requiring that respectful language should be used, and that communications should be written in a spirit of moderation. Without a course of this kind, no newspaper can deserve the character of fairness: when it admits one side, and excludes the other, it is at best a party journal.

As to the question whether it is proper to investigate the conduct of public men in the columns of newspapers, we have ever entertained but one opinion: so far from there being any thing improper in it, the very spirit and nature of our institutions demand it. If the actions and conduct of a public man have been pure and patriotic, he has nothing to fear from public scrutiny: On the other hand, if his course has been selfish, illiberal, or corrupt, he should be exhibited to the public gaze as an object of suspicion and distrust. But whether we sit down to censure or applaud the conduct of public men, it is highly proper that it be done within the bounds of reason and moderation—avoiding intemperance on one hand, and sycophancy on the other.

We perceive by a notice in the Raleigh papers of the 17th inst. that the Governor has called a meeting of the Council of State, to convene in Raleigh on the 17th July next, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Courts, caused by the resignation of George E. Badger, Esq.

We saw it stated in the Catawba Journal a few weeks since, and we have heard the same statement verbally, that a man in Lincoln county, near Sherrill's Ford, killed his wife, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. It is believed by some that the wretched man committed this foul deed under a fit of insanity, as he had heretofore been of a respectable character.

We learn that on Saturday, the 18th inst. Francis Biles, of Montgomery county, was struck dead by lightning, while sitting in his house with the family. Mr. B. was an industrious and upright man, and had just commenced the world, with a prospect of raising a reputable family, and becoming himself a useful member of community.

Novel Proceeding!—We perceive from the Georgia Patriot, that "a large and respectable meeting" of the citizens of Pike county, Georgia, has been held; at which, among other proceedings, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable letter to their representative in the Legislature of that state, John Mays, Esq. recapitulating his public derelictions of duty, and respectfully requesting him to *resign* his present seat in the General Assembly! This must be rather a mortifying advisement, however "respectfully" it may have been communicated. Were Mr. Mays ever so ready to attend to the wishes of his constituents, we can hardly conceive of his complying with this "request" of theirs with much cheerfulness.

NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

The committee appointed for the purpose at a public meeting in the court-house, on the 28th ult. announce to their fellow-citizens the arrangements which they have entered into for the celebration, on Monday, the 4th proximo, of the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

Captain Giles' company of Salisbury Light Infantry, have volunteered to parade *(en militaire)* on that day in the grove at the Female Academy; where, at ten o'clock, those Ladies who may be in town, and all citizens and strangers who can make it convenient, are requested to assemble, and move in procession, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, Mr. White, down Cross-street to Main-street, opposite the Bank; from thence the line will diverge to the left up Main-street, and enter the court-house at the N. W. door, the military opening files for the Ladies, Clergyman, Orator, Reader of the Declaration, and committee of arrangements, to pass between.

The Rev. James Stafford, (in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Freeman) has been invited to attend and open the services by an address to the Throne of Grace: Dr. L. Mitchell will read the Declaration of Independence; and Mr. Smith pronounce on Oration.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the court-house, a Dinner will be in readiness at the Mansion Hotel, where all those who wish to partake of it can be accommodated.

The committee of arrangements hope it will only be necessary barely to revert to the epoch that gave birth to the event which is now about to be commemorated, to infuse a patriotic ardor into the bosoms of every one of their fellow-citizens, whose interests and whose sympathies are American, and [illegible] them to join us in the sacred observances of the day.

Junius Sneed, Alexander Long, Era Allemong, Lueco Mitchell, Joseph Bates, *committee of arrangements.*

THE CREEK INDIANS.

The despatches from the U. S. government at Washington, to the executive of Georgia, have been communicated to the Legislaure of that State (now in session) by the Governor. In the letter of the Secretary of War to Governor Troup, we find the following paragraph:

"The President *expects*, from what has passed, as well as from the low state of feeling among the Indians, that the *project* of surveying their territory will be *abandoned* by Georgia, till it can be done *consistently* with the *provisions* of the Treaty."

To which his Excellency replies:

"If the President believes that we will postpone the survey of the country to gratify the Agent and the hostile Chiefs, he deceives himself," &c.

It is thought probable that Gov. Troup may resign during the present session, and a Van Buren elector, or something, receive the temporary appointment.

Gen. Lafayette was received at Cincinnati, Ohio, under an escort of *Ladies on horseback!*

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 16.

Cotton, 20 a 23 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4½ a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turks's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 13.

Cotton, S. Island, 61 to 87½, staind do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 55 to 65; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey 27 a 28; Bacon, 6½ a 7; Hams, 8½ a 9½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 16 a 18; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 a 3½ per cent dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 5 a 7 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—Business during the week has been extremely dull. Few sales have been made except some small lots of prime quality *Upland* at 30 cts. principally for the French market Our prices are considered merely nominal. There is but little desire to purchase, until further accounts are received from Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Juvenis" shall very cheerfully be attended to, as soon as our limits will justify us in doing so.

"Lactantius" will excuse us for declining to give publicity to his queries: we are under the impression that "the least said, the soonest mended," on that subject.

We are disposed to let the "dog-kennel" alone, for a while: let us wait and see what the effects of the enforcement of the ordinance on the subject are likely to be.

Died,

In Burke county, on the 6th instant, Mrs. *Mary Carson*, wife of Col. John Carson of the Pleasant Garden, in her 53rd year. [From a pressure of matter, we are compelled to defer till our next, the obituary notice of the death of Mrs. Carson, with which we have been favored.]

Dr. Kiah Pryse Harris

HAVING located himself in the town of Concord, tenders his professional services to the town and its vicinity; and he hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Concord, June 24, 1825. 3t63

By Saturday's Mail.

In the Raleigh Register of the 21st inst. Gen. Montfort Stokes has replied to an anonymous writer in the Register of the 6th ult. who styles himself "One of the People," and repelled the slanders that writer cast upon him. In the last paragraph of the General's reply, he observes: "After spending nearly forty years of my life in public service, the aspersions of "One of the People" contains the first attack upon my public conduct that ever came to my knowledge."

We shall lay the whole of the communication before our readers next week.

The Board of Internal Improvement met in Fayetteville on the 20th inst. and proceeded down the Cape Fear river, for the purpose of inspecting the work going on under the superintendance of the state engineer, Mr. Fulton.

Gen. La Fayette left Albany (state of New York) on the 13th inst. from whence he proceeds to Boston, where he is to be on the 17th. He expects to be in New York on the 4th of July.

DIED, at his residence on Staten Island, N. Y. on the 11th inst. after a long and painful illness, *Daniel D. Tompkins*, esq. late Vice President of the United States, in the 51st year of his age.

Levi Woodbury, late Governor of the state of New Hampshire, has been chosen a senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March last.

A letter has been received in Charleston, from Havana, stating that General *Morales*, in his passage from Havana to Cadiz, had been captured by the Patriots. It is supposed he had a large sum in specie and plate with him.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Lucilla, arrived at New York from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 13th ult. Their contents are not important. We gather the following items from the Commercial Advertiser. *Balt. Pat.*

The Marquis of Wellesly was expected soon in London, to hold an audience with his Majesty on matters of deep interest to the nation.

It is stated that the Princess Borghese, sister to Napoleon, recently died at Rome, in the 46th year of her age.

Major Denham has arrived at Leghorn on his return from Africa, having traversed and examined that country for about 20 degrees from N. to S. and 10 from E. to W.

A steam vessel, of 1100 tons, is building at Rotterdam, to carry troops to Batavia.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser has been favored with the following extracts of letters received by the Lucilla:

"*Liverpool, 11th May.*—The sales of Cotton in the last three days amounted to 10,500 bags, of which about 500 were Uplands, of very middling to good fair quality, 16 3 8 to 19d. The remaining sales were chiefly of S. American Cotton, for which there has been a speculative demand, and some further purchases have been made to day—but for N. American there is no demand whatever to day—A public sale of Rice, advertised for tomorrow, has put a stop to all transaction in that article. Ashes continue neglected. Inferior Tar has been sold at 18s; and a parcel to day in under sized barrels at 15s 9d.

"*May* 12.—Scarcely a sale of Cotton has been seen to day of *any description*, and the market is very dull. About 200 casks of Rice of inferior to good quality, were sold to day by auction at 17 to 20s per cwt."

The catholic bill, has at last passed the *House of Commons*. There it will rest. The Lords dare not pass it: and will not. If they could, the inevitable consequence would be another Revolution by the *Aristocracy*. If the Catholic Bill should become a Law, the *House of Hanover* would be deposed, and a new Dynasty would restore the ancient order of things. Aware of this, the *Reigning Family* have taken their measures with certainty, to kill the Bill in the House of Lords.

Columbian Observer.

From Pernambuco.—The captain of the ship Adonis at New York from Pernambuco, reports that previous to his sailing, a British packet arrived from Rio Janeiro, bringing information that the Colombians and Buenos Ayreans had concluded a treaty, by which they were to make a joint attack on Montevideo. This circumstance had excited great alarm at the latter place.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chesnut colored *Horse*, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.

Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 63

Greensboro' Academy.

THE summer session of the Greensboro' Academy will commence on the 5th day of July, and end with the first week in December. In this institution are taught all the branches of education which are usually taught in similar institutions in our country—but with what success, must be left to the testimony of those who have sent. As the public have not had time to become acquainted with the character and advantages of this Academy, I will take the liberty to state, that the situation is very healthy and pleasant, and the expenses are as moderate as at any similar institution in our country. The price of tuition in the classical and scientific department, is 10 dollars per session; and in the English department, from 5 dollars to 9 dollars per session. each student is required to pay 50 cents for contingent expenses. The price of board in the village does not exceed 8 dollars per month, and may be obtained in the neighborhood, within 1 or 1½ miles of the Academy, at 5 or 6 dollars per month—lodging, washing, firewood and candles, included. I have engaged Mr. Abner W. Gay as an assistant, who does the principal part of the teaching, and who is well qualified for the business, both by experience and by his accurate knowledge of the branches which he teaches; but I consider myself responsible for the manner in which both the institution and government of the institution are conducted. E. W. CARRUTHERS.

Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C. June 20th, 1825. †65.

Notice.

COMMITTED to Jail in Wilkesboro', on the 13th inst. a negro man who says his name is PETER and that he belongs to George Fulkerson of Patrick or Henry county in Virginia. He is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, black complexion, and slender made.

The owner is required to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailer.*

June 17th, 1825. 3t66

For Sale

MY House and Lot in the town of Statesville, on the north-east corner, next the Court-House, with a [illegible] of different kinds apple, pear, and plumb: it is the best lot in town. Likewise, I offer for sale several other Lots, in different parts of the town, with two good orchards of apple, pear and peach trees. Likewise, one thousand acres of Land, in different parts of the county.

I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to move out of town.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

June 13, 1825. 3t65

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in Iredell county, about 3 miles below Sherrills Ford, at the Catawba, on the 15 inst. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*; about 6 feet high, spare made, has lost the sight of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected) and a white speck in the pupil of it shows very plain; he is about 35 or 40 years of age; is a rough carpenter, and makes coarse shoes: he will try to make his way to Pennsylvania, in order to gain his freedom. *Ten dollars* reward will be given to any person who will take him up, secure him, and give me information, directed to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. so that I get him, and all charges paid. JAMES S. BYERS.

June 19, 1825. 4t67

Committed to the Jail

OF Montgomery County, on the 6th instant, four negroes: Jim, about thirty five years of age; Suke, about thirty; two children, Nancy and Phœbe; who say they belong to Richardson Finch, of Davidson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

A. FORREST, *Sheriff Montgomery County N. C.*

June 8, 1825. 165.

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3mt75

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity April Term, 1825. John Reid vs. Benjamin Sherwood and others. It appearing to the Court, that several of the defendants in this case, to wit: Jonas Leatherman and Martha his wife, Ezekiel Clemmons and Phœbe his wife, Levi Reid, Richmond Reid, Thomas Reid, Polly Reid, Nancy Reid, and Geo. Reid, some of whom are minors, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that *unless* the persons above named who are of full age appear by themselves, and the minors by Guardian, at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

6t69 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

June 24th, 1825. Price adv. $2 25.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case hath died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them. Copy from minutes,

6t64 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

The Muse.

FROM METASTASIO.

Breathe on, breathe on, thou summer gale;
But if thou meet'st the youth I prize,
Tell him thou bear'st a tender tale,
Thou comes fraught with tender sighs;
But say not *whose* fond heaving breast
Hath fanned thy pinion of unrest.

Flow on, flow on, thou river tide,
In murmurs to my lov'd one's ears;
Tell him thy current's silver pride
Is sullied with a maiden's tears;
But say not *whose* o'erflowing eyes
Have poured to love this sacrifice.

WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD.

Weep not for the dead,
Who tranquilly repose;
Their spark of life is fled,—
But with it all their woes.

The broken heart is heal'd—
The reign of sorrow o'er;
Their future bliss is seal'd,
And they can grieve no more.

Mourn rather for the doom
Of those who struggle on,
In dreariness and gloom,
Until their course is done;

Who linger here and grieve,
As death dissolves each tie,
That makes them wish to live,
Yet cannot, dare not die!

MIRTH—DISSIPATION.

Fantastic wreaths in wild confusion hung,
Where antic sport and blue ey'd pleasures play;
Here goblets glisten'd and here syrens sung,
And ceaseless revels stole the hours away:
Here dimpled mirth, with cheek of roseate hue,
Despotic reigns these brilliant roofs among;
At his high calls enamoured myriads flew,
Weave the light dance or wake the festive song.
But ah! what means that wild tumult'ous shout?
That frantic laugh is tinctur'd with alloy:
What means these orgies? what this midnight rout?
Tell me, my soul, O! say, can this be joy?
These transient starts, embers of dying fire,
Glow for a moment, sparkle, and expire!

EPITAPH ON A NOTED LIAR.

Here *lieth* one, whose greatest pride
Was, oft to boast *how well* he *lied*;
Yet some there were, whose doubts ran high,
Who thought that very boast a *lie!*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women less courted than formerly.

A few centuries ago women were scarcely accessible, but shut up in houses and castles, living retired from the bustle of the world. When they deigned to show themselves, they were approached as divinities. A transient view of them often set the heart on fire; and smiles conferred a happiness, and raised an enthusiastic ardour, of which at this period we can hardly form an idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the sexes mixed together with the less ceremony, women began to be seen with less trepidation, approached with less diffidence, and sunk in their value as they became objects of great familiarity. Nor was this peculiar to the times we are delineating, the same effect has and always will happen from the same cause. Let the female sex therefore, learn this instructing lesson from it, that half the esteem and veneration the men show them, is owing to their modesty and reserve, and that a contrary conduct may make the most enchanting goddess degenerate in men's eyes, to a mere woman, with all the frailties of morality. The forward beauty whose face is known in every walk and every public place, may be given as a toast, and have her name inscribed on the windows of the tavern; but she rarely ever becomes an object of esteem, or is solicited to become a partner for life.

An Irish gentleman—a Mr. Talbot, of the Talbot settlement, Upper Cannada, published a work a few months since, relative to that Province, which is as full of marvellous matters as any volume which has come under our cognisance for some time past. Not to mention his assertion, that snow-fleas, previous to a thaw, cover the snow in such multitudes, that he had himself counted 1,296,000 upon a single square yard!—nor the asseveration that the flies abound so much in Cannada, that a child cannot open its mouth without running the risk of being suffocated by the quantity that eagerly try to descend down its throat!—both of which we are bound, in common courtesy, to take for facts—we were almost put to a dead stand, still, where we read of the young man who, after spearing a sturgeon from his fishing boat, and being dragged into the water by the fish, floated for some time behind the sturgeon, by the aid of his instrument. At length, growing weary of this mode, as who would not, he got astride of the fish, and converted the spear into a bridle rein, and rode thus for nearly a mile, when the poor fish yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider!! Mr. Talbot expresses, very naturally, a fear lest he should be suspected of exaggeration. He has some reason for his doubts.

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

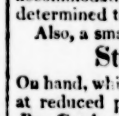
of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers: and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants,

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

For Sale,



MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods*; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

To whosoever it may concern.

ALL persons are forwarned trading for a note of hand executed by me to Burwell P. Johnston, for the sum of Seventy dollars, dated about the 26th of February last, attested by Peter Clemmons, and purporting to be payable one day after date, as I am determined not to pay said note, or any part thereof, it having been obtained from me fraudulently, and without value received. GEORGE HADEN.

Davidson county, June 9th, 1825. 3t65

Notice.

THE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Sudderth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Sudderth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDERTH,
J. ERWIN.

June 4, 1825. 6t67

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the return to my plantation, 15 miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford, of two stray *Horses*: the one a white mare, upwards of fifteen hands high, long mane and tail, heavy with foal, about eleven years old, a lofty carriage when rode; the other a black gelding, with a glass eye, about fifteen hands high, six years old, drooped rump. Both horses will work, and are both marked with the geer. The above reward will be given, without my being accountable for other expenses.

JAMES MARTIN.

June 11, 1825. 3t64

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
9th May, 1825.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting, in two horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Ten. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe court-house, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn. 6t66

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route.

Strayed from the Subscriber,

ON the 26th May, a slim bay *Mare*, about seven years old, has a spot in one of her eyes, shod all round. I expect she will aim for Wythe county, Virginia. Any person taking up said mare, and sending her to me in Anson county, shall receive a suitable reward, and expenses paid. H. PEARSON.

June 1, 1825. 3t64

Stop the Thief!

WAS stolen from the stable of Mrs. Bedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles above the old Court-House, a dark chesnut sorrel *Horse*, about 15 hands high, well proportioned, a small white streak in his face, his two fore feet somewhat split, remarkably fat when he left home, and very round bodied, large mane and tail, but his tail not very long: the horse had received a blow, a few days before he was stolen, with a switch, in his right eye, so that his eye is a little weak; he performs well in harness, racks some, although rather clumsily, and speedles his hind legs very wide. A very liberal reward, and all expenses, will be given to any person who will detect the thief, and secure the horse, and give information to Mrs. Catharine Bedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles from the old Court House. 3t64

For *Catharine Bedgegood*,

June 6, 1825. JAMES M. SANDERS.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

TO be drawn in the city of Baltimore on the 27th next month, (July,) *by the improved mode*, secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore*,
June 2, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz: GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF

Maryland, No. 5.

Highest Prize 40,000 dollars.

Splendid Scheme.

1 prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
10 prizes of	1,000 is	10,000
30 prizes of	100 is	3,000
50 prizes of	50 is	2,500
200 prizes of	20 is	4,000
250 prizes of	10 is	2,500
500 prizes of	6 is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4 is	80,000
21,048 prizes		$160,000

40,000 Tickets. *More* Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction, of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd number, then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entiled to a prize of Four dollars.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7, *or* 9.

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in *this scheme*, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

☞ THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one blank to a prize)* and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets, $5.00 | *Quarters*, $1,25
Halves, 2.50 | *Eighths*, 62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. [Odd and Even,] at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114 *Market-street*, BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Addresseato

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825. 2t64

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glass-ware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists. and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do; druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,

Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 59tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Revell & Templeton,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable, in this county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, near the Surry line, 44 miles from Huntsville, on the main road leading from Huntsville to Mocksville, on the 18th of May last, at night, a light bay horse, better than 15 hands high, 4 years old, tolerably well made, only a little crooked behind, but his foreparts well formed; racks well, and will trot some, but very rough, and has a very grand carriage; a small star in his face, with a black mane and tail—main thin, tail thick; a dark, or rather black, streak down his back; legs black to his knees, and has a remarkably large *shathe*. The horse was stolen by a man whose name is *Alexander James*, as he said: he had been about Wilkesborough awhile back, and came down to a camp meeting at Ward's camp-ground, and saw the horse there; and after he went back to Wilkesborough, he said he was coming down to get a horse he had bargained for when down: he came down, stole the horse, went back, and said he had got his horse, gave $80 for him, to John Brunt: he got the horse shod in Wilkesborough on the 19th of May. Said James is about 6 feet high, weighs, as he said 163 pounds; was 29 years old, well made, steps quick and pert, light complected; has a thick beard, very hairy, the hairs being nearly an inch long on the back of his hands, his hair of a sandy color—wears his little finger nails half an inch long, but the rest of his nails short; his eyes are blue, has a down look, and when standing keeps his mouth half open, and says his occupation is teaching school, and that he came from Shelbyville, Bedford county, West Tennesse. A reward of thirty dollars will be given to any person who will take up the thief and horse, and secure them so that I can get them—or I will pay in proportion if only one can be got, and all charges.

JOHN BRUNT.

Rowan co., N. C. May 31, 1825. 4t64

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Admr. of J. A. Pearson, dec'd. against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

May 21*st*, 1825. 6t64

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple vs. Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one side saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then replevy, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, *Clk.*

Printers fee $3. 8t68

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt68

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

KOWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt and Abraham R. Jones vs. Joseph Pearson, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Isaac Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beatie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. dec'd. and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants, Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that the said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

May 21, 1825. 6t64

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sci. fa. Waugh and Finley to the use of John Finley vs. the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6t66

Test: ROBERT MARTIN, *Clk.*

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor*

Dec. 24, 1824. 4*0*